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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

DISTRICT OF OREGON

PORTLAND DIVISION

DALLIN MONTGOMERY; NICK  
HOLDWAY; KEVIN WALTERS; OREGON  
FIREARMS FEDERATION; and FIREARMS  
POLICY COALITION, INC.,

Plaintiffs,

v.

ELLEN ROSENBLUM, in her Official  
Capacity as Oregon Attorney General; and  
CASEY CODDING, in his Official Capacity  
as Superintendent of the Oregon State Police,

Defendants.

Case No. 3:24-cv-01273-AN

**DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO  
DISMISS AND, IN THE  
ALTERNATIVE, MOTION FOR  
SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6) and 56

Request for Oral Argument

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**DEFENDANTS' MOTION TO DISMISS AND, IN THE ALTERNATIVE,  
MOTION FOR SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

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### **LR 7-1 CERTIFICATION**

As required by Local Rule 7-1(a)(1)(A), counsel for defendants Ellen Rosenblum and Casey Coddling made a good faith effort to resolve this dispute by telephone on September 11, 2024. The parties were unable to reach agreement.

### **INTRODUCTION**

The Second Amendment applies only to arms that are “in common use” for “lawful purposes” like self-defense. *District of Columbia v. Heller*, 554 U.S. 570, 625, 627 (2008). Plaintiffs fail to allege any facts showing that unserialized and undetectable firearms—“ghost guns”—are commonly used for self-defense. Accordingly, the Court should dismiss plaintiffs’ complaint with prejudice for failure to state a claim.

### **MOTIONS**

Defendants Ellen Rosenblum and Casey Coddling, in their official capacities, move the Court under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) for an order dismissing with prejudice plaintiffs’ Complaint for Declaratory, Injunctive, or Other Relief (“Complaint”) for failure to state any claims upon which relief can be granted. In the alternative, defendants move the Court under [Rule 56](#) for summary judgment on all relief requested in plaintiffs’ Complaint.

### **MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF MOTION**

#### **BACKGROUND**

Federal law prohibits unserialized and undetectable firearms. The Gun Control Act of 1968 has required licensed firearms importers and manufacturers to mark their weapons with serial numbers for more than 50 years. [18 U.S.C. § 923\(i\)](#). The law also prohibits anyone from transporting, shipping, receiving, or possessing a firearm with the serial number removed. [18 U.S.C. § 922\(k\)](#). The Undetectable Firearms Act has prohibited undetectable firearms for more

than 35 years. [Pub. L. No. 100-649](#) (Nov. 10, 1988), 102 Stat 3816. That law makes it unlawful to “manufacture, import, sell, ship, deliver, possess, transfer, or receive any firearm” that is not “detectable . . . by walk-through metal detectors” or that “does not generate an image that accurately depicts the shape of the component” when scanned by an x-ray machine. [18 U.S.C. § 922\(p\)\(1\)](#).

Oregon House Bill 2005 (2023) (“H.B. 2005”) builds on federal law by generally requiring serial numbers on firearms and firearm frames and receivers. [ORS 166.266](#) (generally prohibiting firearms without serial numbers); [ORS 166.267](#) (generally prohibiting unfinished firearm frames and receivers without serial numbers). It also prohibits firearms that are undetectable by security devices such as metal detectors. [ORS 166.265](#) (prohibiting undetectable firearms). Collectively, these laws prohibit firearms and firearm kits known as “ghost guns.”

Plaintiffs incorrectly frame H.B. 2005 as regulating the “self-manufacturing” of arms. It does no such thing. Contrary to plaintiffs’ assertions, H.B. 2005 does not prohibit anyone from manufacturing firearms protected by the Second Amendment. Oregonians may build guns—from scratch, kits, or three-dimensional printers—so long as they have a serial number engraved on the gun, [ORS 166.266\(2\)\(e\)](#), [166.267\(2\)\(a\)](#), and so long as the gun is not undetectable. [ORS 166.210\(17\)](#), [166.265\(1\)](#).

## ARGUMENT

### **I. The Court should dismiss plaintiffs’ Complaint because the conduct regulated by H.B. 2005 is not protected by the Second Amendment.**

#### **A. The Second Amendment only protects arms that are in common use for lawful purposes like self-defense.**

The Second Amendment provides that “the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.” But “[l]ike most rights, the right secured by the Second Amendment is not unlimited. From Blackstone through the 19th-century cases, commentators and courts

routinely explained that the right was not a right to keep and carry any weapon whatsoever in any manner whatsoever and for whatever purpose.” *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626 (internal citations omitted).

Second Amendment challenges require courts to perform a “two-step evaluation.” *United States v. Rahimi*, 602 U.S. \_\_\_, 144 S. Ct. 1889, 1928 (2024) (Jackson, J., concurring). First, the Court “must ask whether the Second Amendment’s plain text covers the conduct at issue.” *United States v. Price*, 111 F.4th 392, 398 (4th Cir. 2024) (*en banc*). If the conduct is not protected, “that ends the inquiry: the Second Amendment does not apply.” *Id.* (internal citations omitted); *Or. Firearms Fed’n v. Kotek*, 682 F. Supp. 3d 874, 923 (D. Or. 2023), *appeal docketed*, No. 23-35479 (9th Cir. July 17, 2023) (“Because this Court finds that the Second Amendment’s plain text does not cover [large capacity magazines], [Ballot Measure] 114’s restrictions on [large capacity magazines] are constitutional.”).

If the conduct is covered, the reviewing court considers “whether the challenged regulation is consistent with the principles that underpin [the Nation’s] regulatory tradition.” *Rahimi*, 144 S. Ct. at 1898 (citation omitted).

Courts have concluded that the plaintiffs bear the burden to demonstrate that the plain text of the amendment covers the regulated conduct at the first step. *Or. Firearms Fed’n*, 682 F. Supp. 3d at 888 (A “plaintiff challenging a firearm regulation must show the plain text of the Second Amendment covers the conduct regulated by the challenged law.”) (citation omitted); *United States v. James*, 677 F. Supp. 3d 329, 339 n.7 (D.V.I. 2023) (“[T]he party challenging a regulation under the Second Amendment bears the burden to show that the plain text covers the

prohibited conduct.”).<sup>1</sup> It is the government’s burden to satisfy the second step. *New York State Rifle & Pistol Ass’n, Inc. v. Bruen*, 597 U.S. 1, 33-34 (2022).

Plaintiffs’ case fails at the first step. Plaintiffs have failed to allege any facts indicating that ghost guns are in common use for lawful purposes like self-defense. Indeed, all available facts suggest the contrary. The Court should dismiss plaintiffs’ Complaint under [Rule 12\(b\)\(6\)](#).

**B. The Court must dismiss a complaint that does not allege facts sufficient to state a claim for relief.**

Under [Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 8\(a\)\(2\)](#), a complaint must contain “a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief[.]” The Court should dismiss a complaint when it “fail[s] to state a claim upon which relief can be granted[.]” [Fed. R. Civ. P. 12\(b\)\(6\)](#). “Dismissal can be based on the lack of a cognizable legal theory or the absence of sufficient facts alleged under a cognizable legal theory.” *Balistreri v. Pacifica Police Dep’t*, 901 F.2d 696, 699 (9th Cir. 1990) (internal citation omitted). When considering a motion to dismiss, courts construe factual allegations in the complaint in the plaintiff’s favor. *Sun Sav. & Loan Ass’n v. Dierdorff*, 825 F.2d 187, 191 (9th Cir. 1987) (internal citations omitted). But courts do not accept factual allegations that merely recite the elements of a claim. “While a complaint attacked by a [Rule 12\(b\)\(6\)](#) motion to dismiss does not need detailed factual allegations, a plaintiff’s obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action

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<sup>1</sup> These holdings are consistent with how the Supreme Court treats the burdens for establishing the applicability of other fundamental rights. For example, “it is the obligation of the person desiring to engage in assertedly expressive conduct to demonstrate that the First Amendment even applies.” *Clark v. Cmty. for Creative Non-Violence*, 468 U.S. 288, 293 n.5 (1984).



will not do. Factual allegations must be enough to raise a right to relief above the speculative level.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (cleaned up, citations omitted).

“Generally, the scope of review on a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim is limited to the contents of the complaint.” *Marder v. Lopez*, 450 F.3d 445, 448 (9th Cir. 2006) (internal citation omitted). A Court may look beyond the complaint, however, to matters which have been judicially noticed. *Khoja v. Orexigen Therapeutics, Inc.*, 899 F.3d 988, 998 (9th Cir. 2018) (judicial notice “permit[s] district courts to consider materials outside a complaint”). “The contents of the Federal Register shall be judicially noticed[.]” 44 U.S.C. § 1507.

**C. Plaintiffs’ Complaint fails to allege facts showing that ghost guns are in common use for self-defense.**

As noted, the Second Amendment only protects arms that are in common use for lawful purposes like self-defense. It is plaintiffs’ burden to establish that the plain text of the Second Amendment covers ghost guns, the weapons regulated by H.B. 2005. Plaintiffs’ Complaint fails to meet its burden because it contains no specific factual allegations demonstrating that ghost guns are in common use for self-defense.

The complaint contains only the conclusory allegation that “the firearms subject to [H.B. 2005] are ‘arms’ ‘in common use’ for lawful purposes[.]” (Compl. ¶ 25; *see also* ¶¶ 21, 34.) This is not an allegation of fact; it is a conclusory and formulaic recitation of the Second Amendment’s common-use requirement. This is precisely the sort of conclusory allegation that federal courts do not credit. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555; *McGlinchy v. Shell Chem. Co.*, 845 F.2d 802, 810 (9th Cir. 1988) (“conclusory allegations without more are insufficient to defeat a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim”) (citation omitted). Because plaintiffs fail to allege any facts that ghost guns are in common use for lawful purposes, the Court should dismiss the Complaint for failure to state a claim. *See Austin v. Univ. of Oregon*, 925 F.3d 1133, 1135 (9th

[Cir. 2019](#)) (affirming dismissal of complaint where, “putting aside mere conclusory allegations, the complaint fail[ed]” to state a claim for relief).

Moreover, the Court should dismiss plaintiffs’ Complaint with prejudice because there are *no* facts plaintiffs could allege showing that ghost guns are in common use for lawful purposes. Since 1968, federal law has required serial numbers on firearms that are manufactured in, commercially imported into, or dealt within the United States. [18 U.S.C. § 923\(a\) and \(i\)](#). Given that long regulatory history, it would be implausible for plaintiffs to contest that the overwhelming majority of firearms currently in the United States carry serial numbers.<sup>2</sup> Similarly, federal law has prohibited undetectable firearms since 1988. [18 U.S.C. § 922\(p\)\(1\)](#). As such, it is impossible to imagine that undetectable firearms are commonly used for lawful purposes.

Not only are ghost guns rare, they are often used unlawfully. Regardless of the purposes for which plaintiffs may wish to own ghost guns, the ATF has observed that “unserialized firearms are inherently attractive to criminals[.]” ATF, Final Rule, [Definition of “Frame or Receiver” and Identification of Firearms](#), 87 Fed. Reg. 24,677 (Apr. 26, 2022).<sup>3</sup> The ATF tracks requests from local law enforcement to trace firearms used in potential crimes. From January 1,

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<sup>2</sup> At the hearing regarding plaintiffs’ motion for a temporary restraining order, plaintiffs relied on a regulatory note from the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Firearms (“ATF”) to suggest that “[a]pproximately one million individual owners” may own ghost guns. [87 Fed. Reg. at 24,731](#). However, one million owners out of more than 258 million adult Americans hardly constitutes “common” ownership. (See <https://www.census.gov/library/stories/2021/08/united-states-adult-population-grew-faster-than-nations-total-population-from-2010-to-2020.html> (last visited Sept. 16, 2024).) And even if ownership by less than four in one thousand adult Americans could be considered common, this Court has correctly explained that the inquiry under *Heller* and *Bruen* is not whether ghost guns are “commonly owned” but instead whether they are “in common use today for self-defense.” (Op. & Order (Dkt. 29) at 7 (citing and quoting *Or. Firearms Fed. v. Koteck*, 682 F. Supp. 3d 874, 915 (D. Or. 2023)).

<sup>3</sup> As noted above, the “contents of the Federal Register shall be judicially noticed.” [44 U.S.C. § 1507](#).

2016 through December 31, 2021, law enforcement reported approximately 45,240 ghost guns recovered from potential crime scenes. *Id.* at 24,656. Nearly half that total were recovered in 2021 alone. *Id.* Congress has warned that “[t]errorists and other bad actors may seek to exploit the availability of these weapons for dangerous ends.” [H.R. Rep. No. 116-88](#) (2019).

Three-dimensional-printed polymer guns, meanwhile, are “virtually undetectable in metal detectors and other security equipment intended to promote public safety at airports, sporting events, courthouses, music venues, and government buildings,” [Washington v. United States Dep’t of State](#), 318 F. Supp. 3d 1247, 1261 (W.D. Wash. 2018), leading Congress to declare that “the emergence of functional 3D-printed guns are a homeland security threat.” [H.R. Rep. No. 116-88](#).

All of this is unsurprising. The only advantage of unserialized firearms over serialized firearms is that they frustrate law enforcement efforts to investigate and prosecute crime. [87 Fed. Reg. 24,652](#) (Serial numbers allow “law enforcement to determine where, by whom, or when” a firearm was manufactured and “to whom [it was] sold or otherwise transferred.”); [Abramski v. United States](#), 573 U.S. 169, 182 (2014) (“When police officers retrieve a gun at a crime scene, they can trace it to the buyer and consider him as a suspect.”). Likewise, the defining advantage of an undetectable firearm over a standard firearm is that the undetectable one can evade security devices deployed to protect sensitive places.

Otherwise, firearms without serial numbers are functionally identical to those with them. [United States v. Marzzarella](#), 614 F.3d 85, 94 (3d Cir. 2010), *abrogated on other grounds by* [Range v. Attorney Gen. United States of Am.](#), 69 F.4th 96 (3d Cir. 2023), *cert. granted, judgment vac’d*, No. 23-374, [2024 WL 3259661](#) (U.S. July 2, 2024). As a result, there can be no legitimate functional reason to prefer an unserialized or undetectable firearm for self-defense.

See, *Price*, 111 F.4th at 408 (noting that the court “cannot fathom any common-sense reason for a law-abiding citizen to want to use a firearm with an obliterated serial number for self-defense”); see also *Bianchi v. Brown*, 111 F.4th 438, 450 (4th Cir. 2024), *petition for cert. docketed* (4th Cir. Aug. 6, 2024) (noting that “excessively dangerous arms” that are “better suited for offensive criminal . . . purposes” fall outside the Second Amendment).

Courts overwhelmingly agree that unserialized and undetectable firearms have no lawful purpose and are not, therefore, protected by the Second Amendment.<sup>4</sup> See, e.g., *Price*, 111 F.4th at 408 (4th Cir. 2024) (*en banc*) (“we cannot fathom any common-sense reason for a law-abiding citizen to want to use a firearm with an obliterated serial number for self-defense”); *United States v. Avila*, 672 F. Supp. 3d 1137, 1144 (D. Colo. 2023) (“[F]irearms with obliterated serial numbers are not within the class of firearms typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes.”); *United States v. Trujillo*, 670 F. Supp. 3d 1235, 1241 (D.N.M. 2023) (“[F]irearms with removed, obliterated, or altered serial numbers are weapons not typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes[.]” (quotation marks and citations omitted)); *United States v. Serrano*, 651 F. Supp. 3d 1192, 1210 (S.D. Cal. 2023) (“A law requiring that firearms have serial numbers simply does not infringe a law-abiding citizen’s right to keep and bear arms for self-defense and other lawful purposes.”); *United States v. Sing-Ledezma*, No. 3:23-cr-00823-KC, 2023 WL 8587869, at \*4 (W.D. Tex. Dec. 11, 2023) (Federal law prohibiting removal of serial numbers “prohibits only the possession of highly unusual

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<sup>4</sup> Although these cases address the removal of serial numbers from firearms, and not the possession of firearms that never had serial numbers, this Court has rightly concluded that is a distinction without a difference. (Op. & Order (Dkt. 29) at 8 (Plaintiffs fail to identify “any meaningful difference between wanting to manufacture an unserialized firearm and wanting to remove a serial number from a firearm—in both instances, the goal is obtaining an unserialized firearm.”).)

weapons, it falls outside the ambit of the Second Amendment’s protection.” (quotation marks and citation omitted)); *United States v. Brabham*, No. 1:21-cr-00342, 2024 WL 3165467, at \*5 (M.D. Pa. June 24, 2024) (“A firearm without a serial number is not necessary for a law-abiding citizen’s right to self-defense, which is the conduct at the heart of the Second Amendment.”) (citations omitted); *United States v. Reyna*, No. 3:21-cr-00041-RLM-MGG, 2022 WL 17714376, at \*5 (N.D. Ind. Dec. 15, 2022) (“Guns with obliterated serial numbers belong to those weapons not typically possessed by law-abiding citizens for lawful purposes so possession of such guns isn’t within the Second Amendment’s scope.”) (quotation marks and citation omitted); *Washington*, 318 F. Supp. 3d at 1261 (concluding that guns made from plastic will elude security equipment intended to promote public safety and will allow “those who are, by law, prohibited from manufacturing, possessing, and/or using guns to more easily evade those limitations”).

For these reasons, plaintiffs’ Complaint fails to—and cannot—state a claim for relief and should be dismissed with prejudice.

**D. Regulation of ghost guns also is consistent with the Nation’s regulatory tradition as a matter of law.**

If the Court concludes that the Second Amendment covers ghost guns, H.B. 2005 is nonetheless constitutional because it “is consistent with the principles that underpin our regulatory tradition.” *Rahimi*, 144 S. Ct. at 1898. To determine whether a law is consistent with the Nation’s tradition, the “court must ascertain whether the new law is relevantly similar to laws that our tradition is understood to permit[.]” *Id.* (quotation marks and citation omitted). One-to-one correspondence between present and historic laws is not required: “the Second Amendment permits more than just those regulations identical to ones that could be found in 1791.” *Id.* at 1897-98.

There are many historical analogs to H.B. 2005. For example, early American militia laws “required militiamen and other householders to bring their guns to the muster field twice a year so that militia officers could record which men in the community owned guns. Some colonies authorized door-to-door surveys of gun ownership.” Robert H. Churchill, [Gun Regulation, the Police Power, and the Right to Keep Arms in Early America: The Legal Context of the Second Amendment](#), 25 *Law & Hist. Rev.* 139, 161 (2007). These regulations, which allowed the colonies to account for what weapons their citizens owned, are similar to (and more rigorous) than H.B. 2005’s restrictions on unserialized firearms, which merely require individuals to possess identifiable firearms. The historical record is also filled with examples of laws requiring firearm sellers to record identifying information for each purchaser, confirming that tracking firearms is consistent with the nation’s history and tradition of firearm regulation.<sup>5</sup> Furthermore, our historical tradition has long prohibited individuals from concealing firearms. *Heller*, 554 U.S. at 626 (“the majority of the 19th-century courts to consider the question held

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<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., Merritt Starr & Russell H. Curtis, Annotated Statutes of the State of Illinois in Force (1885), Criminal Code Ch. 38, para. 90. (“All persons dealing in deadly weapons, hereinbefore mentioned, at retail within this State shall keep a register of all such weapons sold or given away by them.”) (available at <https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/merritt-starr-russell-h-curtis-annotated-statutes-of-the-state-of-illinois-in-force-1885-criminal-code-ch-38-para-90>, last visited Sept. 16, 2024); 1911 Colo. Sess. Laws 408, Section 3 (requiring firearms sellers to “keep a record of each pistol or revolver sold, rented or exchanged at retail” including the name of the purchaser “number and serial letter, if any” of the firearm) (available at <https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/1911-colo-sess-laws-408>, last visited Sept. 16, 2024); 1913 Mich. Pub. Acts 472, § 1-2 (requiring sellers of firearms to keep “a register” which included the name of the purchaser and “number or other mark of identification, if any” on the firearm) (available at <https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/1913-mich-pub-acts-472-an-act-providing-for-the-registration-of-the-purchasers-of-guns-pistols-other-fire-arms-and-silencers-for-fire-arms-and-providing-a-penalty-for-violation-c2a7-1-2>, last visited Sept. 16, 2024); see also 1918 Mont. Laws 6-7,9, ch. 2, §§ 1, 3, 8 (requiring firearm owners to self-report all “fire arms and weapons which are owned or possessed by him or her or are in his or her control”) (available at <https://firearmslaw.duke.edu/laws/1918-mont-laws-6-79-an-act-entitled-an-act-providing-for-the-registration-of-all-fire-arms-and-weapons-and-regulating-the-sale-thereof-and-defining-the-duties-of-certain-county-officers-and-provid>, last visited Sept. 16, 2024).

that prohibitions on carrying concealed weapons were lawful under the Second Amendment or state analogues”). H.B. 2005’s restrictions on unserialized and undetectable firearms, which prevent individuals from concealing weapons from security devices and from law enforcement tracing, are analogous to concealed weapons prohibitions.

Ultimately, H.B. 2005 does not prohibit any person from owning firearms. It merely requires firearms to be detectable and to have serial numbers. These commonsense restrictions fit easily within the American tradition of regulation. Thus, even if the Court finds that the Second Amendment applies to ghost guns, it should nonetheless conclude that H.B. 2005 is constitutional and dismiss plaintiffs’ Complaint.

**II. In the alternative, the Court should grant summary judgment on plaintiffs’ claim under Rule 56 because there are no facts showing that ghost guns are commonly used for self-defense.**

**A. The Court must grant summary judgment where plaintiffs fail to make a showing of sufficient evidence to support their claim.**

Under Rule 56(a), the court must grant summary judgment if the evidence “show[s] that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law.” It is plaintiffs’ burden to “make a showing sufficient to establish the existence of an element essential to [their] case, and on which [they] will bear the burden of proof at trial.” *Celotex v. Catrett*, 477 U.S. 317, 322 (1986). Where plaintiffs fail to do so, there is no genuine issue of material fact and defendants are entitled to summary judgment because the failure of proof as to an essential element “renders all other facts immaterial.” *Id.* at 323.

**B. Plaintiffs have not and cannot show any evidence that ghost guns are in common use for self-defense.**

Just as plaintiffs have failed to allege any facts showing that ghost guns are in common use for self-defense, plaintiffs have no evidence that ghost guns are in common use for self-defense. Plaintiffs presented no evidence accompanying their motion for temporary restraining



order and offered none at the hearing. As discussed above, there is no such evidence because the primary use of unserialized and undetectable firearms is criminal, not lawful. (Op. & Order (Dkt. 29) at 9 (Ghost guns “are most commonly used for illegal purposes.”).)

Plaintiffs bear the burden of demonstrating that ghost guns fall within the Second Amendment at trial, and thus they also bear that burden at summary judgment. *Celotex*, 477 U.S. at 322. The Court should adhere to its August 20, 2024 Opinion and Order, (Dkt. 29), which found that the weapons regulated by H.B. 2005 are not arms protected by the Second Amendment, and grant summary judgment to defendants on plaintiffs’ claim for relief.

### CONCLUSION

H.B. 2005 lawfully regulates firearms and firearm parts not protected by the Second Amendment. Plaintiffs’ Complaint does not, and cannot, meaningfully allege otherwise. This Court should dismiss plaintiffs’ Complaint for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted with prejudice. In the alternative, the Court should grant summary judgment to defendants on plaintiffs’ sole claim for relief.

DATED: Septemebr 17, 2024.

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